

We can learn how to raise such a revenue as will meet all our present wants, and to restore our finances to that condition which will enable us to set at defiance all the croakings of the enemies of the country, that we are on the verge of not already in the vortex of bankruptcy.

But while we are looking to the means or sources from whence a sufficient revenue can be raised to meet our present wants, we require the most rigid system of economy established everywhere. No sinecure offices, no extravagant salaries, no such commissions as were paid to Mr. MORAN. Every department should be thoroughly examined, and the pruning knife used without fear or favoritism, to cut off every extravagance. We have no fear but the people will freely pay the most enormous taxes if they are necessary to support the Government, but they will not submit to such burdens if the money is to be squandered.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Speech of Van Wyck.**

We call attention to the caustic speech of Mr. Van Wyck, upon the corruption which has been practiced under the present Administration. Mr. Van Wyck is a Republican Representative in Congress from New York, and a member of the Fraud Investigating Committee, and he speaks from the book what he knows and has seen. The men who have robbed this Government of the money and the people, under the guise of patriotism, in a crisis like the present, are infinitely more deserving of censure and punishment than the rebels who are in open hostility to it. And what makes these robberies more infamous, is the fact that they were committed with the knowledge of members of the Cabinet and other high officials, some of whom participated in the unholty profits, and yet enjoy the confidence of the party they represent.

**The Victory at Fort Donelson.**

The telegraph informs us that it is not SYDNEY JONSON, one of the most accomplished of the rebel Generals, that was captured at Fort Donelson. It was BUSHARD JOHNSON, of Tennessee, who ranked as General in the rebel ranks. We presume that SYDNEY JONSON, and General Bishop POLK, are at Columbus, where the rebels expected our forces would give them battle. The Illinois troops may justly claim the honor of the victory at Fort Donelson. She had twenty-five regiments of infantry and four of cavalry on the field, and her troops bore the brunt of the battle. It may not be out of place in this connection to state that the officers who distinguished themselves prominently and who directed the movements of the Union army are Democrats of the conservative stamp. General GRANT, who commanded the expedition, and Gen. SMITH, who led the most gallant and desperate charge, were both Democrats. The latter was a life-long Democrat. Colonel LOGAN, who represented the Egypt District in Congress, in the fiercest of the conflict cheered on his men and after he was wounded cried to them: "Suffer dead men, but no disgrace never; stand firm; yield never." And no soldiers in this desperate engagement displayed more gallantry or faced the foe with more determination than the Egypt regiments which were composed principally of Democrats. The 18th Illinois, the daring Egyptian regiment, at one time under a heavy cross-fire of the enemy, stood before an overwhelming foe almost without the officers actually required to direct its operations. And from our own State, the 11th Indiana, led by the brave Col. McGINNIS, performed deeds of valor. In this reference we intend no disparagement to the gallantry of any of the officers or troops who participated in this fiercely-contested battle, for all did their duty nobly and valiantly. This much, however, we can say, that of the honor of the victory at Fort Donelson is due to men who repudiate the emancipation schemes of the radical Republicans, and who have engaged in the war only for the purpose of maintaining the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union under the Constitution.

**National Expenses and Taxation.**

It is the duty of all who are in a position to mould or direct public opinion, to discuss the great questions of the day with the sole desire to arrive at the truth. All party feelings should be laid aside, and we should approach these questions without prejudice or feeling, and with the single wish to ascertain the best course or policy for the nation. In the examination of our national expenses, and the proper measures to supply the requisite means, it may be useful to compare our Government upon these points with the two great European nations, England and France. Such a comparison will show that, even with the present war, our expenses need not much, if any, exceed those of France and England respectively, and if we resort to the same means to raise a revenue that our taxes will not much, if any, exceed those levied by the two nations mentioned, even in time of peace.

The ordinary expenses in time of peace of Great Britain are \$200,000,000; of France, \$100,000,000; and of the United States, \$50,000,000. As the population of Great Britain is about 29,000,000, it will be seen that the actual expenses are equal to a little over ten dollars for each person. In France, with a population of 35,000,000, a little less than ten dollars a head; and in the United States, with a population over 31,000,000, a little less than three dollars for each individual. Now it is unquestionably true that, take the population of the three nations, those of the United States (even if we include the slaves and all) are better able to pay the sum of ten dollars each than the people of either England or France.

How do France and England raise these enormous sums? The direct direct tax of England is only \$50,000,000; the direct tax of France is \$100,000,000. It would be useless to state that, take the population of the three nations, those of the United States (even if we include the slaves and all) are better able to pay the sum of ten dollars each than the people of either England or France.

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**From the Cincinnati Press Current, Feb. 18.**

**Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.**

The attention of the whole business community has been divided between commerce and finance on the one hand, and the political and military achievements of our arms on the other, the past week; but toward the close the latter absorbed the entire thoughts of our citizens, and there has been but little business or financial news since Saturday. The political horizon has become brighter and brighter from day to day—made so by the air of our Republic rising from the darkness of dependency with which this financial rebellion had enveloped it, and the hearts of all loyal citizens have been cheered, throughout the land.

A great abundance of capital and an easy money market for good business paper continue to be the leading features of the money market. The money market is very easy, and the rate of interest is low, and the demand for money is large. The money market is very easy, and the rate of interest is low, and the demand for money is large.

**Military Items.**

—UNION VICTORIES. 1861. June 9, Phillips; June 17, Booneville; July 5, Brier Fork (Sign's victory); July 11, defeat of Pagan by McClellan; July 13, Garretts Ford, (death of Garretts); July 15, Hatteras; July 16, Hatteras; July 18, Hatteras; July 19, Hatteras; July 20, Hatteras; July 21, Hatteras; July 22, Hatteras; July 23, Hatteras; July 24, Hatteras; July 25, Hatteras; July 26, Hatteras; July 27, Hatteras; July 28, Hatteras; July 29, Hatteras; July 30, Hatteras; July 31, Hatteras; August 1, Hatteras; August 2, Hatteras; August 3, Hatteras; August 4, Hatteras; August 5, Hatteras; August 6, Hatteras; August 7, Hatteras; August 8, Hatteras; August 9, Hatteras; August 10, Hatteras; August 11, Hatteras; August 12, Hatteras; August 13, Hatteras; August 14, Hatteras; August 15, Hatteras; August 16, Hatteras; August 17, Hatteras; August 18, Hatteras; August 19, Hatteras; August 20, Hatteras; August 21, Hatteras; August 22, Hatteras; August 23, Hatteras; August 24, Hatteras; August 25, Hatteras; August 26, Hatteras; August 27, Hatteras; August 28, Hatteras; August 29, Hatteras; August 30, Hatteras; August 31, Hatteras; September 1, Hatteras; September 2, Hatteras; September 3, Hatteras; September 4, Hatteras; September 5, Hatteras; September 6, Hatteras; September 7, Hatteras; September 8, Hatteras; September 9, Hatteras; September 10, Hatteras; September 11, Hatteras; September 12, Hatteras; September 13, Hatteras; September 14, Hatteras; September 15, Hatteras; September 16, Hatteras; September 17, Hatteras; September 18, Hatteras; September 19, Hatteras; September 20, Hatteras; September 21, Hatteras; September 22, Hatteras; September 23, Hatteras; September 24, Hatteras; September 25, Hatteras; September 26, Hatteras; September 27, Hatteras; September 28, Hatteras; September 29, Hatteras; September 30, Hatteras; October 1, Hatteras; October 2, Hatteras; October 3, Hatteras; October 4, Hatteras; October 5, Hatteras; October 6, Hatteras; October 7, Hatteras; October 8, Hatteras; October 9, Hatteras; October 10, Hatteras; October 11, Hatteras; October 12, Hatteras; October 13, Hatteras; October 14, Hatteras; October 15, Hatteras; October 16, Hatteras; October 17, Hatteras; October 18, Hatteras; October 19, Hatteras; October 20, Hatteras; October 21, Hatteras; October 22, Hatteras; October 23, Hatteras; October 24, Hatteras; October 25, Hatteras; October 26, Hatteras; October 27, Hatteras; October 28, Hatteras; October 29, Hatteras; October 30, Hatteras; October 31, Hatteras; November 1, Hatteras; November 2, Hatteras; November 3, Hatteras; November 4, Hatteras; November 5, Hatteras; November 6, Hatteras; November 7, Hatteras; November 8, Hatteras; November 9, Hatteras; November 10, Hatteras; November 11, Hatteras; November 12, Hatteras; November 13, Hatteras; November 14, Hatteras; November 15, Hatteras; November 16, Hatteras; November 17, Hatteras; November 18, Hatteras; November 19, Hatteras; November 20, Hatteras; November 21, Hatteras; November 22, Hatteras; November 23, Hatteras; November 24, Hatteras; November 25, Hatteras; November 26, Hatteras; November 27, Hatteras; November 28, Hatteras; November 29, Hatteras; November 30, Hatteras; December 1, Hatteras; December 2, Hatteras; December 3, Hatteras; December 4, Hatteras; December 5, Hatteras; December 6, Hatteras; December 7, Hatteras; December 8, Hatteras; December 9, Hatteras; December 10, Hatteras; December 11, Hatteras; December 12, Hatteras; December 13, Hatteras; December 14, Hatteras; December 15, Hatteras; December 16, Hatteras; December 17, Hatteras; December 18, Hatteras; December 19, Hatteras; December 20, Hatteras; December 21, Hatteras; December 22, Hatteras; December 23, Hatteras; December 24, Hatteras; December 25, Hatteras; December 26, Hatteras; December 27, Hatteras; December 28, Hatteras; December 29, Hatteras; December 30, Hatteras; December 31, Hatteras.

**REBEL VICTORIES.** 1861. April 12, Sumter; June 10, Big Bethel; July 31, Ball Run; September 20, Lexington; October 3, Belmont; October 4, Belmont; October 5, Belmont; October 6, Belmont; October 7, Belmont; October 8, Belmont; October 9, Belmont; October 10, Belmont; October 11, Belmont; October 12, Belmont; October 13, Belmont; October 14, Belmont; October 15, Belmont; October 16, Belmont; October 17, Belmont; October 18, Belmont; October 19, Belmont; October 20, Belmont; October 21, Belmont; October 22, Belmont; October 23, Belmont; October 24, Belmont; October 25, Belmont; October 26, Belmont; October 27, Belmont; October 28, Belmont; October 29, Belmont; October 30, Belmont; October 31, Belmont; November 1, Belmont; November 2, Belmont; November 3, Belmont; November 4, Belmont; November 5, Belmont; November 6, Belmont; November 7, Belmont; November 8, Belmont; November 9, Belmont; November 10, Belmont; November 11, Belmont; November 12, Belmont; November 13, Belmont; November 14, Belmont; November 15, Belmont; November 16, Belmont; November 17, Belmont; November 18, Belmont; November 19, Belmont; November 20, Belmont; November 21, Belmont; November 22, Belmont; November 23, Belmont; November 24, Belmont; November 25, Belmont; November 26, Belmont; November 27, Belmont; November 28, Belmont; November 29, Belmont; November 30, Belmont; December 1, Belmont; December 2, Belmont; December 3, Belmont; December 4, Belmont; December 5, Belmont; December 6, Belmont; December 7, Belmont; December 8, Belmont; December 9, Belmont; December 10, Belmont; December 11, Belmont; December 12, Belmont; December 13, Belmont; December 14, Belmont; December 15, Belmont; December 16, Belmont; December 17, Belmont; December 18, Belmont; December 19, Belmont; December 20, Belmont; December 21, Belmont; December 22, Belmont; December 23, Belmont; December 24, Belmont; December 25, Belmont; December 26, Belmont; December 27, Belmont; December 28, Belmont; December 29, Belmont; December 30, Belmont; December 31, Belmont.

**THE GREAT BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.**—A correspondent, dating his epistle at Cairo, Feb. 17th, writes a most interesting letter, from which we extract the following:

On Wednesday our army left Fort Henry, and during the ensuing night slept upon their arms within eight hundred yards of the gallant rebels. During the night the rebels, who occupied a thickly timbered ridge, worked industriously upon their breastworks, and otherwise rendered our position as insecure as possible. They had previously prepared extensive rifle pits and rendered all approaches difficult by felling trees and throwing down logs.

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock the battle opened, and was continued during the day with great vigor. The rebels made a desperate attack upon our position, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Union army, under the command of General Grant, fought with great gallantry and achieved a decisive victory. The rebels were driven from their position, and the Union army occupied the fort.

This was the bloodiest skirmish of the day, and the rebels made a desperate attack upon our position, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Union army, under the command of General Grant, fought with great gallantry and achieved a decisive victory. The rebels were driven from their position, and the Union army occupied the fort.

Our total loss in killed and wounded during Thursday is estimated at 225. The enemy's loss is reported to be 1,000. The Union army, under the command of General Grant, fought with great gallantry and achieved a decisive victory. The rebels were driven from their position, and the Union army occupied the fort.

Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has such a battle been fought. An officer who participated and who saw the fight, informs us that the scene beggars description, and must ever be beyond the conception of those who were not present. He says that he saw the rebels make a desperate attack upon our position, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Union army, under the command of General Grant, fought with great gallantry and achieved a decisive victory. The rebels were driven from their position, and the Union army occupied the fort.

Twelve to fifteen hundred of the wounded arrived at Cairo this morning. The churches and all suitable available rooms in the city were taken possession of for the wounded. The Union army, under the command of General Grant, fought with great gallantry and achieved a decisive victory. The rebels were driven from their position, and the Union army occupied the fort.

Charles G. Olmstead has been commissioned Captain, John Trimble 1st and Jas. W. Vickery 2nd Lieutenant in the 43d regiment Indiana volunteers.

**LAST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS DETAILED FOR RECRUITING SERVICE IN INDIANA, AND THE RECRUITING SELECTED.**

Rank. Name. No. Reg. Residence.

Lieut.—D. A. Auckley, 6th Vernon, Ind.

Lieut.—S. F. Furrer, 6th Columbus.

Lieut.—O. T. Toney, 7th Indianapolis.

Cap't.—S. C. Carr, 23d Winchester.

Lieut.—D. G. Riley, 9th Elkhart.

Lieut.—W. H. Benney, 9th Laporte.

Cap't.—W. R. Ryle, 10th Mifflin.

Cap't.—W. B. Carr, 10th Lafayette.

Lieut.—B. H. Myers, 13th Osgood.

Lieut.—L. Brooks, 14th Logansport.

Lieut.—A. S. Seale, 15th South Bend.

Cap't.—C. Z. Bedford, 15th Lafayette.

Cap't.—T. A. McFarland, 16th Lawrenceburg.

Lieut.—H. B. Austin, 16th New Albany.

Cap't.—W. J. Jacobs, 19th Indianapolis.

Lieut.—Samuel Hindman, 19th Hagerstown.

Cap't.—L. Dale, 19th New Castle.

Cap't.—E. M. Hester, 20th Manchester.

Lieut.—W. Carr, 20th Valparaiso.

Major.—F. W. Hester, 21st Greencastle.

Cap't.—W. H. Elkins, 21st Indianapolis.

Cap't.—O. H. Hester, 21st Vincennes.

Lieut.—R. K. Smith, 22nd Versailles.

Cap't.—J. C. Jones, 24th Petersburg.

Cap't.—V. C. Larkin, 25th Mt. Vernon.

Lieut.—A. J. Enloe, 35th Rockport.

Lieut.—R. M. Sharpe, 35th Indianapolis.

Cap't.—A. Hill, 37th Paris.

Lieut.—F. Ottwell, 37th Bloomington.

Cap't.—S. S. Seale, 38th New Castle.

Cap't.—A. D. Lockwood, 39th Logansport.

Lieut.—P. P. Whitwell, 39th Noblesville.

Lieut.—S. L. Wilson, 39th Portland.

Lieut.—L. Vanhook, 47th Walsh.

Lieut.—O. R. Hunter, 50th Mitchell.

Lieut.—T. B. Bayliss, 50th Seymour.

Cap't.—J. H. McDaniel, 51st Peru.

Lieut.—J. S. Little, 51st Whiteland.

Lieut.—D. Irwin, 3d Cavalry Co.

**There are a number of officers reported themselves from other regiments, but have not yet selected their regiments.**

—Gen. Bushard Johnson, who is among the prisoners recently captured, was a partner of Col. Owen, of the 60th Indiana, in a military school at Nashville, Tenn., some years since.

—It is stated that Col. Owen's regiment has been ordered here from Evansville to guard the prisoners expected.

—Escape of Gen. Wise.—The arrival of Gen. Wise at Richmond is announced in the Richmond *Examiner*. That paper says that "the exposure which he has undergone has had rather a favorable than unfavorable effect on his disease. As to the loss of his son, he takes it with all the philosophy of a patriot who has immolated his son on the altar of his country."

the case is entirely different, and enlightened humanity repudiates the thought of emancipation. As Jefferson truly said, it is impossible that the two races can exist together at the South. But the impractical visionaries think little of the consequences of their theories. The President, however, is a man of strong common sense as well as of a great nature, and they cannot make him the instrument of their silly and destructive theories. The President is a man of strong common sense as well as of a great nature, and they cannot make him the instrument of their silly and destructive theories.

**MAISON COMMUNE PLAZA.**—In this Court, Judge Ray presiding, the following important decisions have been rendered during the present term:

Morton et al. vs. English, City Treasurer: Held that lien for city taxes does not attach upon personal property until the tax duplicate comes into the hands of the Treasurer.

In the case of Amanda F. Pugh vs. Isaiah Hornaday, executor, &c., of Isaac Pugh, deceased, the petition for the appointment of a guardian for the person of the said Amanda, who is a minor, was granted.

The executor filed a demurrer to the petition, as not containing facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Court must, under the application and the demurrer tendered, decide whether the surviving wife, where there is a will made by her late husband, can claim the estate of her husband's personal estate, when she does not elect to take under the will.

Sec. 17 of the law of descents is as follows: "If a husband die testate or intestate leaving a widow, one-third of his real estate shall descend to her in fee simple, free from all demands of creditors; provided, however, that where the real estate is mortgaged, the widow shall have one-fourth only, or when it exceeds \$20,000, when she shall have one-fifth only, as against creditors: she shall have the balance of the estate, to be divided equally between her and her heirs."

Sec. 27 is as follows: "A surviving wife is entitled, except in as real property, to one-third of all the real estate of her husband, whether he be testate or intestate, in fee simple at any time during the marriage, and in the conveyance of which she may not have joined, in due form of law, and also of any real estate which she may have an interest in at the time of his death